

SATURDAY EVENING REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S EVENTS HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Most Important Battle So Far and What it Means to the General Situation.

During six days a titanic struggle, upon which the final outcome of the war may rest, has been in progress along a 120-mile battle line in northern France.

This battle is, indeed, the most important thus far fought in the war. Upon the outcome shall rest the fate of German arms in France.

At the beginning of the present week, the fighting in this war, the allies were found pushing the Germans far from Paris, routing the German right wing, retreating the campaign in Alsace and retreating the German center away from its positions near Verdun.

Should the tide of battle turn to the allies, a complete victory for them is virtually assured. The Kaiser realizes that victory is never attained by those who defend.

Whether may be the contents of the dispatches passing between Washington and the American Ambassador at Berlin, sufficient official confirmation has been made public to warrant the belief that Germany would not withdraw its forces from this country in bringing about peace.

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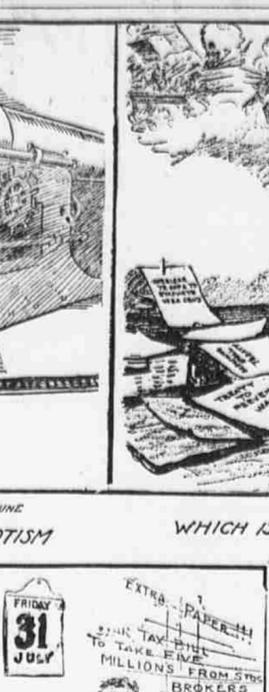
THE RISING SON OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION



THE SUN, NEW YORK



CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE



WASHINGTON EVENING STAR



N. Y. WORLD

IN PHILADELPHIA

A committee of local business men was named to go after the South American trade.

Dr. William C. Jacobs was mentioned Monday as the successor to Dr. Martin Johnson.

Monday night the Franklin Institute School of Mechanical Arts started its 91st year.

Tuesday Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, named Alvin B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as a member of a committee of business men to cooperate with existing bodies in seeking trade with South America.

Business men from all parts of the city attended the meeting called by Transit Director A. Merritt Taylor to protest against further delay in getting improved facilities for Philadelphia.

Appeals from the South to Philadelphia for financial aid in handling the cotton crop were made Wednesday.

On the same day the Philadelphia Rotary Club started the "Made in America" movement, and urged a study of trade conditions in South America.

Councils made possible a start on the sewer work preliminary to the subway on Thursday by appropriating \$200,000 from the \$11,700,000 loan for this purpose.

Drastic cuts were made in other appropriations to secure this and the total of the loan was reduced \$400,000.

The Art Museum project may be crippled as the result of a \$300,000 cut made in the appropriation for it.

Mayor Blankenburg criticized Council's efforts to hinder him, denounced dual office holding and summed up plans for South Philadelphia developments in an annual message to Council.

A port boom began with the sailing of two vessels with full cargoes of grain, another with oil and a fourth with coal.

The price of cotton dropped 40 per cent, breaking the "order" that had been started in it.

Quantities of blankets, saddles and bridles for the armies in Europe were received by local firms.

Study of the plans for the sedimentation basin at the Torreadale filter plant indicated that the cost of \$100,000 in the municipal loan appropriation for this work will not cripple the project.

A city-wide war on rats was called for by Doctor Harte, Director of the Health Department.

The liner Ancona sailed with a large number of reservists for the Italian army.

JUST OUT

A New Novel by George W. Cable

Author of "Old Creole Days," "The Cavalier," etc.

GIDEON'S BAND

A TALE OF THE MISSISSIPPI \$1.35 Net, Postage Extra

William Dean Howells, in speaking of Mr. Cable's earlier work in "Heralds of Fiction," says:

"For a certain blend of romance and reality which does no wrong to either romances or reality, I do not know its like in American fiction, and I feel that this is saying far too little; I might say in all fiction, and not accuse myself of extravagance."

The New York Tribune: "There are few living American writers who can produce for us more perfectly than Mr. Cable does, in his best moments, the speech, the manner, the whole social atmosphere of a remote time and a peculiar people. A delicious flavor of humor pervades his stories, and tragic portions are handled with rare strength."

The Edinburgh Review: "Cable possesses the vein of poetry and imaginative feeling that enables him to combine in a picture as true with the fragrance of the past as to communicate his meaning palpably to the senses."

Charles F. Richardson, in "American Literature," says: "A keen observer and a fearless painter of life, Cable's work is a masterpiece of truthfulness and the life of a sensitive soul—able in a single line to give the soul and at the same time a wholesome shock."

Charles Scribner's Sons Fifth Avenue at 48th St., New York

COURTING AMERICA'S FAVOR

The favor of the United States, its Government and its people continues to be courted by the warring nations of Europe.

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STRIKING ASPECTS OF THE NEWS AS BROUGHT INTO RELIEF BY THE CARTOONISTS

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TOWARD PEACE IN COLORADO

The end of one war, fortunately, seems to be in sight. That is the labor war in Colorado.

On Tuesday President Wilson received a letter from the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, accepting the President's plan for an adjustment of the differences between the mine owners and the workers, such acceptance being subject to the approval of the miners themselves.

The President submitted his plan to the parties concerned on September 5. The basis of agreement offered by the President includes the establishment of a three-year trust, subject to the enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado; the return to work of miners who have not been convicted of law violations; the prohibition of intimidation of non-striking miners; the publication of the current scale of wages and labor laws; the appointment of a Grievance Committee by the employees. The agreement provides that in cases where the officers of the company and the miners cannot settle differences, a committee of three men named by the President shall step in and act as the final referee and arbitrator.

The request of representatives of the Colorado coal operators for a conference with President Wilson next Wednesday had been granted was made known yesterday.

UNCLE SAM AND MEXICO

The subject of American occupation of Vera Cruz has had, in the last few weeks, considerable prominence in the editorial columns of the press, and the events of this week seem to have answered the questions most frequently asked.

On Tuesday it was announced in Washington that the troops would be soon withdrawn and the city and port restored to the Mexican Government.

The decision to withdraw the troops was announced by General Carranza, who delivered the message to General Carranza. The people were celebrating Mexico's independence day, and the news was received with great jubilation.

On the next day Sir Lionel Carden, formerly British Minister to Mexico and presently appointed British Minister to Brazil, was quoted as saying: "It is a desperate shame that the United States has seen fit to abandon the decent people of Mexico when they most need help."

His remarks are a very severe criticism of President Wilson's action. He had previously, while in Mexico City, criticized the Mexican policy of the United States in the strongest language.

It was through President Wilson's influence that later he was not handed his passports by General Carranza, who believed that the Englishman was largely responsible for Huerta's downfall and the restoration of Carranza.

The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, expressed to Secretary Bryan the deepest regret for the latest Carranza incident and characterized the statements attributed to the former Minister to Mexico as "unauthoritative."

Spring-Rice has made a report on the matter to the London Foreign Office, and the American Government it was said Thursday, has decided to ignore the alleged indiscretion. Several newspapers declare that if Great Britain wishes to satisfy our people it should get out of the business of so-called diplomacy, and they assert that he did not represent the British Government in Mexico, but Lord Curzon and the Pearson oil interests.

The news of our decision to withdraw from Vera Cruz was received with great favor in South American countries, according to dispatches.

On Thursday Secretary of War Garrison ordered transports south to bring the American troops back to the United States. President Wilson had expected to remove the troops before October 1, but General Funston suggested that October 19 would be a more suitable date on account of the large number of refugees in Vera Cruz.

It is asserted that there is yet no adequate assurance of protection of legitimate American interests in Mexico, and that we should not be in a hurry to leave.

The recalled seizure of the National Railway system by the Constitutionalists took place early in the week. That there had been a confiscation was denied later, with the statement that new officials had been constituted for the Constitutionalists.

The Mexican Government owns about 52 per cent of the controlling interest in the National Railways, a corporation chartered by the Mexican Congress with its majority interest in the Government has the right to remove the directors and officials of the company and to operate it.

General Carranza, the Provisional President of Mexico came simultaneously with the announcement of the early evacuation of Vera Cruz. It is his understanding that Carranza will be in control of the power in Mexico to the Provisional President to be named at the Constitutional Convention of military leaders to be held on October 1. This Carranza is doing so that he may be a candidate at the subsequent election.

Early in October, it was said Thursday, the American Government will be formally asked to extend recognition to the new Government of America, and to exercise control in Mexico.

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